

compensatory damages. Injured persons will still be made whole for their losses under the law. And they will even be able to recover punitive damages in cases where their injuries were caused by violations of FDA regulations. The defense simply recognizes—as a clear rule—that manufacturers who comply with FDA's comprehensive regulatory process do not manifest the type of willful misconduct that could merit punitive damages.

While we recognize that the imposition of punitive damages is a comparatively rare (but by no means unknown) event, the threat of punitive damage awards skews the entire litigation process and, with it, the process for developing new drugs and making them available to the public. Pharmaceutical manufacturers have withdrawn beneficial products from the market and have ceased promising research because of this threat. Congress is now in the position to remove this obstacle and thereby to make a genuine contribution to the public health. We therefore urge you to support the FDA approval amendment to H.R. 956.

Sincerely,

THOMAS SCARLETT,

Hyman Phelps & McNamara, Chief Counsel—1981-89.

NANCY L. BUC,

Buc Levitt & Beardsley, Chief Counsel—1980-81.

RICHARD A. MERRILL,

Covington & Burling, Chief Counsel—1975-77.

RICHARD M. COOPER,

Williams & Connolly, Chief Counsel—1977-79.

PETER BARTON HUTT,

Covington & Burling, Chief Counsel—1971-75.

CONGRATULATING SENATOR DOLE ON THE EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP PRIZE

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, last night my colleague from Kansas, Senator DOLE, received the prestigious Eisenhower Leadership Prize in recognition of his distinguished service to the United States. I have long admired Senator DOLE for his leadership and dedicated service and am pleased that the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute and Gettysburg College recognized him with such a high honor.

This prize is made all the more notable because Dwight D. Eisenhower, the award's namesake, is a fellow Kansan and Senator DOLE's hero. I add my voice to the many who congratulate him on this honor and ask unanimous consent that the remarks Senator DOLE gave last night be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I want to thank the Trustees of The Eisenhower World Affairs Institute and Gettysburg College for this honor.

I am truly humbled to receive this award. And I thank the Awards Committee for dipping down in the military ranks. The first Leadership Prize went to General Scowcroft. The second to General Colin Powell. Last year you honored Major Lloyd Bentsen. And this year, you're down to Lieutenant Bob Dole. I guess there's still hope for all you Privates out there.

A special word of thanks to my colleagues from the 10th Mountain Division who joins us this evening. I've always wondered why

they assigned a kid from the plains of Kansas to the 10th Mountain Division. But I've never wondered about the men I served beside. You are all heroes in my book.

A few years back, the 10th Mountain veterans formed a national association. Over the years, there have been five Presidents of the Association, and I am honored that all five are here this evening. At least they got to be President of something.

I am also honored by the presence of many friends and colleagues of President Eisenhower and of several members of the Eisenhower family.

I have been privileged to get to know John on several occasions—including the Eisenhower Centennial in Abilene in 1990, and a few years ago in the Capitol when we unveiled the sign which marks the Eisenhower Interstate Highway System.

Elizabeth and I are very proud to call David and Julie Eisenhower our friends. We've also had the pleasure of meeting their children, and can tell you that David and Julie are as good as parents as they are authors.

And Mary Eisenhower Atwater was the one who came to my office last year to inform me of my selection as the recipient of this prize. The only promise I had to make to her was that my acceptance remarks would be brief.

In fact, I am tempted to do this evening what Ike did one evening when he was President of Columbia University. At the end of a long evening of speeches, Eisenhower's turn came. After being introduced, he stood up and reminded his audience that every speech, written or otherwise, had to have a punctuation. He said, "Tonight, I am the punctuation. I am the period." And he sat down. He later said that was one of the most popular speeches he ever gave.

It is a bit intimidating to talk about President Eisenhower and his legacy before family members and friends and who knew him much better than I.

I can say, however, that, like countless Kansans and countless Americans, I not only "liked Ike," I regarded him as a hero. I will never forget the first time I saw him. It was the spring of 1952. I had just finished law school, and was serving in the Kansas House of Representatives. General Eisenhower had come home to Abilene to officially launch his Presidential campaign, and I was in the rain-soaked audience that greeted him.

That campaign was, of course, wildly successful. And I took it as a good omen that my official announcement in Topeka on April 10 had to be moved indoors because of rain.

I did have the privilege of meeting my hero on several occasions during his lifetime, but the truth is I knew him no better than the countless soldiers who called him our general, and the millions of Americans who called him our President.

Eisenhower succeeded as a soldier and as a President for many reasons. Intelligence. Courage. Honesty. Leadership. The ability to place the right people in the right spots. These were all qualities Ike possessed.

But as I look at the Eisenhower statue in the reception area of my Capitol office, or the painting of Ike that hangs behind my desk, one word often comes to mind. And that word is "Trust."

Ike inspired trust as no leader has before or since. Millions of Americans may have voted for Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956, but everyone trusted President Eisenhower to do what was best for America.

And there's a simple reason why America's citizens trusted Ike. And that's because he trusted America's citizens. Don't get me wrong. President Eisenhower believed in government—our Interstate Highway System is

proof of that. But, moreover, Ike believed in citizens. He believed in the wisdom of the American people.

When Ike looked at America's people he saw himself. According to David Eisenhower, the title that meant the most to his grandfather was not "Supreme Commander," or "President," rather it was the simple title that all Americans share: The title of "citizen."

And David reminded me of a speech Ike made in London the month after VE Day. Ike said, "To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he trespass not upon similar rights of others—a Londoner will fight. So will a citizen of Abilene."

Throughout World War II, Ike saw himself as someone who would do what any American citizen would do when freedom was at risk. And throughout his Presidency, Ike spoke of how all of us shared with him the responsibility of guiding our country.

As Ike said in his first Inaugural address, "We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience, to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America."

What do those words mean in the America of 1995? I believe they mean we should rededicate ourselves to remembering the duties of citizenship: To keep informed and to become involved in the decisions that affect the life and future of all the citizens of our country.

And they also mean that government should trust the American people with decisions that matter most—the decisions that affect their families and their businesses.

To be sure, the 1950's weren't perfect. And as we look to the 21st century, we should not seek to return to those times. But what I hope America can return to is a relationship of trust between the people and their government. And if that's to happen, then we must rein in the federal government. It's too big, too intrusive, and makes too many decisions. I carry a copy of the 10th Amendment with me wherever I go. It's only 28 words long. And it basically states that all powers not specifically delegated to the federal government should be given to the states, and to the people. Dusting off that amendment, and restoring it to its rightful place in the Constitution is my mandate as Majority Leader, and I like to think that it's a mandate that Ike would have heartily endorsed.

Perhaps Ike said it best when he responded to those who were urging bigger and bigger government, all in the name of providing Americans with security.

"If all that Americans want is security, they can go to prison," Ike said. "They'll have enough to eat, a bed, and a roof over their heads."

But he went on to say that citizens want more than security. We want freedom. We want dignity. We want control of our lives. We want our government to trust us. And the lesson that Ike taught us is that if the American people believe our government trusts us, then we will trust our government in return.

Americans also trusted Ike because he trusted us with the truth. As Supreme Commander, Ike never hid the truth from his soldiers. If a mission was dangerous * * * if some wouldn't be coming home, then Ike laid it on the line. And, with his Kansas candor, he spoke about issues that many in Washington today shy away from. One of those was the federal budget.

How much stronger our country would be if our leaders took to heart the prophetic words that Eisenhower spoke in his 1961 farewell address to the American people:

Ike said, "As we peer into society's future, we must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering for our own ease and convenience the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, and not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow."

As always, Eisenhower matched his words with actions. There have been four balanced federal budgets in the last half century. And Ike gave us three of them. He knew that it was easy to be popular. It is easy to say "yes" to every federal program. But he also knew that more important than being popular for a moment is to provide leadership that stands the test of time.

Along with trusting the American people, Ike also trusted the values that built our country, and that were instilled in him by his parents in Abilene. Values like hard work. Honesty. Personal responsibility. Common sense. Compassion for those in need. And, above all, love of family, God, and country.

These are the values that built America, and they are values that must never go out of fashion, or be regarded as "politically incorrect," by our government or by those in our entertainment industry.

Along with trusting our citizens, and trusting our values, there's one final lesson about trust that Eisenhower's life and career can teach us. And that's the fact that the world must always be able to count on American leadership.

And that's a lesson I hope we especially remembered yesterday, the 50th anniversary of VE Day. It was American leadership that built the arsenal of democracy which made that victory possible. It was American leadership that held the Allies together during the darkest days of the war. And it was American leadership which conquered the forces of tyranny and restored liberty and democracy to Europe.

Make no mistake about it, leadership carries a price. It did during World War II. It did during the Eisenhower Administration. And it does today. But it is a price worth paying. As Ike said in his Second Inaugural Address, "The building of * * * peace is a bold and solemn purpose. To proclaim it is easy. To serve it will be hard. And to attain it, we must be aware of its full meaning—and ready to pay its full price."

And Ike never forgot just what that full price meant. He said that whenever he returned to Normandy after the war, his foremost thoughts were not with the planes and the ships or the guns. Rather, he said, "I thought of the families back home that had lost men at this place."

I was privileged to walk the beaches of Normandy and to return to the hills of Italy where I saw action during the D-Day commemorations last June. And I, too, thought of the families back home that had lost men, and how we must never forget the cause for which they fought and died. And the only way to ensure that future generations of Americans will not be buried on foreign land, is to continue to provide leadership whenever and wherever it is needed.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am honored by the confidence bestowed in me through this leadership award and will do my best to meet the high expectations left by the legacy of Dwight Eisenhower.

In closing, I want to share with you a few more words of this American hero—and they

were words he spoke on that rainy day in Abilene 43 years ago.

Returning home led Ike to think about growing up in Kansas, and he said "I found out in later years we were very poor, but the glory of America is that we didn't know it then: all that we knew was that our parents * * * could say to us, "Opportunity is all about you. Reach out and take it."

By working together and trusting one another, we can ensure that for generations yet to come, America's parents will still be able to say those words to their sons and daughters. This is what we owe to the memory of people like Dwight Eisenhower and all the GIs of World War II we remembered yesterday. But ultimately, we owe it to ourselves, to our children, and to the future of the country we love.

FREEDOM SHRINE FOR THE HOT SPRINGS VA MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, an exciting event recently took place in the southern Black Hills of South Dakota. The Freedom Shrine, a collection of documents from U.S. history, was dedicated at the Hot Springs VA Medical Center in Hot Springs, SD.

I commend Maurice Wintersteen, the Exchange Club of Rapid City, and Hot Springs VA Director Dan Marsh, for their efforts to bring the Freedom Shrine to Hot Springs. Late last year, Maurice Wintersteen approached the Exchange Club of Rapid City about sponsoring a freedom shrine in the local VA Hospital. The Exchange Club of Rapid City agreed to his request, and Director Marsh threw his full support behind the project.

As a result of their dedicated efforts, the Freedom Shrine became a reality and was placed in the rotunda of the VA Domiciliary Building. The Freedom Shrine displays reproductions of 28 historic American documents, including the U.S. Constitution, President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and President Kennedy's Inaugural Address. It is my understanding the Hot Springs VA Hospital is the only VA facility in the Nation to have such a freedom shrine.

It is very fitting that the Freedom Shrine was dedicated on the 50th anniversary of the death of President Franklin Roosevelt—the man who led a worldwide alliance against a tyranny that threatened freedom-living people throughout the world. The Freedom Shrine serves as an essential reminder to all Americans that the freedom we enjoy today is the direct result of the enormous effort and sacrifice of our forefathers, from the pioneers who first settled the Nation, to the veterans who gave their lives to defend it and the values we stand for. We must never forget the precious gift they gave us. It is ours to preserve for future generations.

Inspired by the Freedom Train that toured the United States with American historical documents after the Second World War, the National Exchange Club resolved to display documents from U.S. history in communities throughout the Nation so that Americans of all ages would have easy access to the rich heritage of their

past. Since 1949, many freedom shrines have been installed by exchange clubs in various communities across the Nation, Puerto Rico, and at American outposts around the world. From State capitols to U.S. warships, and hundreds of schools across the Nation, freedom shrines serve as an invaluable reference for students and other citizens seeking information or inspiration from these historic treasures.

Again, I congratulate the Exchange Club of Rapid City, Maurice Wintersteen, Hot Springs VA Director Dan Marsh, and all our veterans for their ongoing commitment to the preservation of American principles. Their deep pride in the history, traditions, and values of our great State and Nation are reflected in the Freedom Shrine. Most important, they have given present and future generations of South Dakotans a precious and lasting gift. I salute everyone involved with this inspiring project.

THE FUTURE OF THE B-1B BOMBER IS SECURE

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, last week the Pentagon released a much-anticipated report by the Institute for Defense Analyses [IDA] on our Nation's heavy bomber force structure. This report, the heavy bomber study, examined the deployment options of our long-range heavy bomber forces—in association with additional tactical forces—under the circumstances of two hypothetical, nearly simultaneous world conflicts. To date, the IDA study is the most comprehensive, in-depth analysis of the use of our Nation's three heavy bombers—the B-1 bomber [B-1B], the B-2 stealth bomber, and the B-52—in a conventional war-fighting role.

I am pleased that the IDA study confirmed what I have said for quite some time: The B-1B is an efficient and effective long-range bomber, and it can be used successfully as the centerpiece of American airpower projection. The IDA study suggests that planned conventional upgrades to the B-1B would be more cost-effective than purchasing 20 additional B-2 bombers. Further, the study recommends that remaining B-2 bomber production preservation funds should be reallocated to other weapons and conventional upgrades. That would allow for a total bomber force consisting of 95 B-1B's, 66 B-52's, and 20 B-2's.

As my colleagues know, the B-1B was developed and built at the height of the cold war. Thus, it was anticipated that its function would be limited to meeting one of several nuclear options. However, the B-1B has shown to be an effective conventional force component—a testament to designers, Air Force strategists and pilots who recognized the versatility of this aircraft.

Time and again, the B-1B has had to meet new challenges. For example, the 1994 congressionally mandated assessment test of the B-1B, performed by the 28th Bomber Wing at Ellsworth Air